Hawaiian Gazette.

Every Wednesday Morning, AT SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Foreign Subscribers, \$8.00 to \$10.00. OFFICE -On Queen Street, in the old

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THOSE SPLENDID COOKING STOVES,

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38. A liberal allowance to shipper Perfamer to H B II the Princess of Wales, 98, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, Londow), 17, Roulessand de Italians, Paris, and 76, King's Road Reighton.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT THE

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This Railway is capable of taking up Vessels measuring up to 45 metres (148 ft.

The draft of water forward must not exceed 2 metres 30 centimetres (7½ ft. abt.), the draft off calculated at the maximum increase of 6 centimetres (2½ inches) for each matter of her inches) for each metre of keel. The charges for taking up a vessel, and staying the same upon the Railroad, remain the same as fixed per tariff of 13th Dec., 1854:

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Spring-Back Easy Chairs, Lounges and Mattrasess.

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Ag Terms Researchie. All orders from Ship-most the other Islands, will be prumpily attended to.

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Office on James Robinson & Co's Wharf.
Continues the business on his old plan of settling will
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ting establishment, and allowing no debt's , be consecte
the office, he hopes togity as good astisfaction in the fortre as he has in the past.

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GROCER AND SHIP CHANDLER,

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mission Merchant and General A r of Yose and other Chinese and Europeake Dealer in Hawalian Produce, and Age as and Amenda Pager Pleasethers. on Nangare Street, below King.

And besides for each ton.... 1

43 TERMS-CHEAP FOR CASH.

with a variety of Japanned Ware, and many articles useful in the Kitchen. For Work on Buildings, such as gutters, spouts, water-pipes, &c. Ship-work will meet with prompt attention at No. 9 Kashumanu Street. 13-1y6 ROBERT LETT begs to in-First Class Butcher JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER,

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A Large Stock of Oil Shooks and all kinds of Coopering
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has herstofers enjoyed, and for which he new returns his
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Has constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices, a good assertment of the Best Refined Bar Iron, and the Best Blacksmith's Coal. 28-1y6 F. H. & G. SEGELKEN, TIN, ZINC AND COPPER SMITHS, AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS, Nunanu Street, between Merchant and Queen Have constantic on hand, Stoves, Pips, Gal-mained from Pips, Pinin and How Bibbs Stop-cocks, India Rubber Hose—Lest 3-ply, in lengths of 25 and 30 fest, with couplings and pips complete. Bath-Tubs, and also a very large stock of Tinware of every de-

Particular attention given to Ship-Work. Orders from the other Islands will be carefully attended to.

Thinkful to the Chiznes of Ronolule and the Islands generally for their liberal patronage in thepast, we hope by strict attention to business to merit the same for the future.

37-1

Carriage and Sign Painting.

THE UNDERSIGNED having procured the services of a competent workman, is now prepared to accompand of the line of CARRIAGE and SIGN PAINTING. 45 In a Manner to Warrant Satisfaction. "ER

MOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, King Street, next to the Seamen's Bethel



HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BOSTON.

ORGANIZED IN 1843. Cash Assets, January 1, 1870 Gross Income for 1880 Dividends for 1869.....

Losses paid from 1:43 to 1868 READ WHAT OTHERS SAY OF US.

From the "Spectator" of New York City we exforth as a fitting type of what a company should be in regard to its method of business. Seeking rather to establish a reputation for stability and soundness. establish a reputation for statistic and considers, than to present novel and premising, but untried and onapproved features in underwriting; conducting all the company's affairs with the strictest economy and adopting only those measures proved by experience to be the wisest, the directors of the company have succeeded in establishing for it a reputation for reliability second to no other similar organization in the country. Yet, great as is the degree of caution manifested in with policy holders, few companies are more libera

"The business of the New England Mutual is con The business of the New England Motual is con-ducted in the most reconomical and able manner; its terms are liberal and just; its success has been uni-form and extended and its perfect reliability on i sufety the natural consequences attendant upon the posses-sion of such features, and which should be the great desideratum with an insurance company, are is so

For farther particulars please call upon
CASTLE 4 COOKE,
49.3n.c Agents for the Hawaiian Islands. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of London.—Instituted 1803. CASH CAPITAL, \$8,000,000 in GOLD.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue policies on Fire Risks (with or without the average clause) or Pientation Buildings and Machinery, Private Dwellings, Brick, Scien and Wooden Stores, Merchandine, Coals, Lum-ber, Ships in Port, &c., on the most favorable terms. ## All Losses Adjusted and Paid for here. "## For particulars apply at the office of WALKER 4 ALLEN, 32-ly Agents for the Hawalian Isla

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

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> SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been ap-Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co.

California Lloyd's, and Beg leave to inform Masters of Vessels and the public g

> H. HACKPELD & CO. CALIFORNIA

INSURANCE COMPANY. THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS OF THE Cargo, Freight and Treasure, from Honolulu H. HACKFELD & CO.

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HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been ap-

Insurance Notice. THE AGENT FOR THE BRITISH For-eign Marine Insurance Company, (Limited), has re-ceived instructions to reduce the rates of Insurance

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im C. BREWER & CO., Agents. WAILUKU PLANTATION. NEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR SALE c. BREWER 4 CO., Agents.

BARTLETT SALOON, WILLIAM HUGHES,

THE CHOICEST AND BEST OF ALES, WINES and Spirits always to be found at the Bar. [23-13 GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

RYAN'S RAILROAD STORE Cor. Nausau and Judd Streets. PHOTOGRAPHS!

A Glance at the Australasian Colonies.

New Zealand.

Now that a regular line of first-class stea is likely to be established, which will bring Hono lulu into constant and rapid communication with the Australian colonies, and seeing the lack of information in regard to them which exists in our community, save what is gleaned from those who occasionally take up their abode among us, a few remarks from one who is thoroughly acquainted with them will not be deemed out

place at the present time. To commence, then, with New Zealandbeing the first colony after leaving here, and consequently our nearest neighbor. The Colony consists of three islands-the North, Middle and South, the two former being known as New Ulster and New Munster. On the North Island the principal towns are Auckland, Grahamstown (Thames Goldfield). Wellington (the seat of Goverument). Taranaki, Whanganui, and Nupier; on the Middle Island, Danedin, Omara, Christchurch, Lyttleton, Nelson, The Grey, and Hokitika. Auckland contains a population of 15,000; Dunedin about 20,000. On the Southern Island there

are but few inhabitants. The following is the system of government in the colony: A Governor (the present one being Sir George F. Bowen) is appointed by the Imperial authorities, and its laws are enacted by a General Assembly, the members of which are elected by the people. This body meets annually at Wellington. In addition to this, the colony is divided into provinces, each province having a Superintendent and Provincial Council. It is the business of this latter body to frame measures to meet such requirements of the Province as are not immediately provided for in the laws enacted

by the General Assembly. The nature of the country is generally mountainous, although there are many large tracts of land admirably adapted for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. It is also extremely well watered, there being innumerable rivers and streamlets; indeed it is doubtful whether there is another country in the world so well provided for by na ture in this respect. In many parts it is densely wooded; in other (following a strange contrast). there is no vegetation to be seen for miles. On the Middle Island the mountains rise to a great altitude, and are capped with snow all the year round. The climate throughout the islands is a temperate, and on the whole, a healthy one. But a great drawback to the growth of seaport towns is the existence of "bars," generally of a shifty nature, at the mouths of rivers and the entrances to ports, which prevent the entrance of ships of large tonnage. Add to this the Maori difficulty. which for many years pust has so effectually checked the settlement of the interior, and it wil he easily accounted for why New Zealand is so far behind her sister colonies in regard to her

population and productions

The principal productions of the colony are gold, copper, coal and flax. Gold is found principally in the provinces of Otago, Westland and Nelson, in the Middle Island; in the North, Auckland may be said to be the only gold producing province, although small qu THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENTS of the precious metal have been found at Welfington. It is about ten years since gold was discovered in Otago. Freight and Treasure, by Coasters, from Honolula to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.

Otago, which attracted large numbers of miners versa. It is about ten years since gold was discovered in rich " fields " reported; and since that time the population has been steadily increasing. Five years later the West Coast (Westland) Goldfields were discovered, and so many stories were told of their richness that thousands flocked to the new est El Dorado. Never was a more wild country opened to the enterprise of white men than this same West Coast. Along its entire length a heavy surf is continually beating, making a noise like the distant roar of thunder; a few miles inland rise the great chain of Southern Alps, covered with snow; and between the sea and moun-The rich at " claims " on this goldfield were on the beach, the gold being found in a black sand washed up by the ocean. To a certain extent the claims were inexhaustable, as on the recur rence of each spring tide a fresh supply of the precious sand was washed up. It is presumed that the gold came originally from the mountains. being washed down by the rivers into the sea, and then cast up again. To the discovery of these fields the towns of Hokitika, The Grey, Ross, Stafford, Charleston and Westport owe their ex istence. They will never rise to any great importance, as they are nearly all built on bur-bound a river, owing to the accumulation of sand at its mouth, has changed its course and swept away a great portion of a town. In addition to gold, coal is plentiful on the coast, and of a good quality but owing to the nature of the country it is only available for internal supply. There are at the present time fully twenty thousand persons on-

gaged in mining pursuits in Westland. Three years ago Auckland was in an almost hopeless state of insolvency, when the Thames goldfields were discovered, and saved for the time being. Of the richness of the field, how it was puffed by the Auckland papers, how it attracted an enormous population, and how the bubble suddenly burst and left Anekland in almost as bad a condition as it was previous to the discovery, a correspondent has already acquainted you.

Coal is principly found at The Grey (Westland), Drury and Waikato (Auckland), and the Bay of Islands. The most plentiful supply is obtained from the latter place, and is of an excellent qualthe new line of steamers will doubtless draw their supplies from the Bay of Islands. The manufacture of flar is perhaps, next to

gold mining, the greatest industry in New Zealend. It is only within the last few years that able source for the investment of capital. The are being constantly erected for its conversion into a marketable article. () - w Waikato River strength than the Munila article, and will in time with the delinquents.

The agricultural interest is not so well repreented as it might be, owing to the fact that set\$6.00 PER YEAR.

The principal newspapers in New Zealand are the Southern Cross. N. Z. Herold (Auckland) : Thames Advertiser, Turanaki Heratd. Wellington Post, Lyttleton Times, Nelson Exami West Coast Times, and Otago Daily Wilness.

Before concluding these remarks on New Zes-

and, let me say a few words that may be of inerest to the good people of Hawaii, although my iends on the other side of the line may not like my exposing their weakness. The people of New Zealand are not all Good Tempiars; they like to 'liquor-up" pretty frequently, and when they do om. Now to manufacture the former there are plenty of breweries, and what reason is there that

modious for any class of vessel, with good holdthey should not use Hawaiian instead of Manniing ground. It opens to the north-west, so that tius sugar in compounding the beverage? It when strong breezes occur from that quarter ould be placed in the market, I should think, at there sets into it a considerable awell. This beeven a lower rate than the Mauritius article. And I do not see why rum should not be manufactured here and supplied to the Colonies; but being a comparative stranger, there may be some strong argument against its manufacture that I

Apia, Navigator's Islands,

The port of Apia, which is the principal entrepot of commerce for the Navigator's or Samoan Group, is situated on the north side of the great island of Upola. It has been the evil fortune of Apin and the inhabitants to have been at sundry times and divers manners grievously misrepresented. Captain Sir Everard Home in his report of his visit says of them that, with the exception of the consuls, and the members of the English mission, the foreign population consisted of about sixty Europeans and Americans of the worst character; and in a late report of the Rev. Mr. Lawes, of the London Missionary Society, resident at Savage Island, be describes Apia as "the Saint Giles of Polynesia." No statements could be more unjust and untrue, as the greater number of the parties in question are still residents of the group, engaged in trade or the cultivation of lands, and are men of considerable property and unquestionable respectability. Indeed, the foreigners who have been located at this place for nany years back are well known to all men acnost orderly and peaceful of all the communities of civilized men, who, from the exigencies of usinesa, or from choice or necessity have established themselves in the "No Man's Land" of Oceanica; an assertion which I am satisfied Her

Britannic Majesty's Consul of Apin will willingly The permanent foreign population of Apia is at present upwards of 200, consisting of English, Americans, Germans' and a few French. The settlement consists of about 100 European houses. There are three consulates—those of Great Britain, the United States, and the North Ger-

man Confederation. The principal trade of the port is in the hands of Messrs. Gohan, Czesar, Godeffroy & Son, of Hamburg, who have here a very large establishment, consisting of a wharf, extensive storebouses, and a building yard for the construction of

Upon the opposite or eastern shore of the harthe Samoan Group. In addition to these, the great Panjandrums of Samoan trade, are one American, one German, one French, and six English retail shop keepers, all doing a satisfact-

There are five hotels, all of them small, but orderly and well conducted. Attached to two of them are American bowling alleys, and to one a very handsome billiard-room. Besides the fitting shops and yards of Messra Godeffroy and M'Farland, in which their own repairs are executed, there is a very good blacksmith's establishment near the British Consulate. Carpenters are likewise attainable at reasonable rates. There is a resident surgeon-Dr. E. Graeffe, a naturalist of great ability, and of considerable celebrity in the scientific world. Supplies for shipping are at all times on hand with the merchants of Apla.

In consequence of native war, live pork and vegetables have been for some time back scarce and expensive; but these disturbances being now happily settled, there is no doubt that the Samoare will, as they were formally wont to do, labor enerjetically in the production of these necessa-

There is here an establishment of the London Missionary Society, consisting of schools and a building in which worship is conducted on Sandays for the benefit of such foreigners who wish to attend. There is likewise a French Catholic Mission, in the diocese of Monselgnour Battalian Bishop of Oceanica, who generally resides here. The church is a plain but substantial structure, with a tall spire and cross, situated on the ses shore. It forms a conspicuous land mark to the mariner, and imparts to the harbor an aspect of peaceful civilization. There are quite a number of French clergy here, who, by their superior ability and unobtrusive goodness, have secured to themselves the respect and esteem of merchants, creeds. There are also several sisters of mercy who teach a school and take care of orphan

Her Mujesty's Consul may be regarded as the famous John Williams, who so bravely laid down his life in the endeavor to impart the good tidings of salvation to the savages of Erromanga. Here also, he was buried; his remains having been transported to Apis in one of Her Majesty's ships. Mr. Williams, whose name will be long remembered in connection with Samos, by his universal esteem and affection of the community.

The colored population of Apia are procountry abounds in the raw material, and mills Catholics. They have been lately engaged in war, which, bowever, has in no degree affected into a marketable article. () s Waikato River the comfort or prosperity of foreigners, except in this industry is being pursued on a large scale, so far, that it has caused a scarcity of fresh pro. converted into rope it is found to be of greater from the plantations and consequent equabble

The trade of the Samoan Group is conducted chiefly by barter of European merchandize for flets in the out-districts are in continual dread of nate, &c., for which there seems a great demand being attacked by the Maoria; and notil this feel- in the European markets. Many other indigening is removed New Zealand will be dependent ous products are also becoming utilised, among on other countries for her supply of cereals.

Mawanan BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH nutmegs. There are also many valuable descrip

tions of large timber. The soil of Upola is prolific, and vegetation arrives rapidly at maturity, especially the cocon-out, which bears in five years from the date of planting. There are, as yet, no plantations of coffee on the island, although many trees which have been planted by way of experiment, have sucseeded remarkably well, rice also yields a heavy crop. In prospect of frequent communication between the colonies and California, Apia presents an excellent port of call, possessing every dvantage, and being entirely free from hid dangers. The barbor of Apin is safe and com-

ing in the region of the south-east trades such a contingency is unfrequent, unless in the months of January, February, or March; and casualties to shipping are vey rare. The island of Upola is of volcanic origin and the mountain ranges precipitons, consis extinct craters and their connecting ridges, the highest point about 3,000 feet. Immediately opposite the entrance of the harbor on the face of the range is a stopendons estamet visible 20 miles out at sea. In the neighborhood of Apia is a

sections of which have lately been purchased from the natives, and are being devoted to the enligation of cotton The Samoans are a handsome race, to a certain extent intelligent; in their manners courteous, and of a dignified aspect. The women are industrious, reserved, and generally handsome. In the language of the ill-fated and gallant La Peyrose "ils ne sont pas des dents, mais veritable colliers de perles qu'ils portaient dans leur bouch-

vast quantity of sloping rich fertile land, large

es-on sent qui la vie doit circulers a l'alse avec ces belles greatures." There are several European ladies at Apia, as many of Samoan parentage on their mother's side, some who have visited Sydney, San Franrisco, and even Europe, and who, in the matter

of beauty, accomplishments, and amiability are not to be excelled. The residents of Apia are gregarious in their habits, they are in the practice of extemporising pic-nics, reguttas, &c., and arranging friendly reunions. Altogether it would be difficult to find a more pleasant place of residence, or a community more sociable and deservedly happy .- Aus.

Town and Country Journal THE GERMAN CONFUSION OF TONGUES -- A FIG. in correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writes: It is amusing to get among a squad of soldiers s one sometimes finds them in the hospitals, and hear the difference and often confusion in their language. Many cannot understand each other at all, especially of those living in widely separated rural districts. The people of the cities and the educated classes speak the same language everywhere, and yet even among these a Munich soldier uses words that a Berliner never heard. The Hamburgers are accused of speaking flat, the Saxons of singing, the East Provinces of a Polish, and the Phaix of a French accent, and so on, each thinking that he speaks the correct German, and being surprised that others speak differently. Germany offers a very Babel in its languages. This war is having the good effectthe opposite of that of the Babel Scattering-of bringing the people together and working a unity in their manners and views. The unity of Germany would hardly be possible without some such previous unity of the people. We experienced ome good from this source in our war, in breakng down sectional and secturian differences; but here there is much more need of it, there being more difference in the customs within fifty square miles than one will find between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Among the French the difference is perhaps still greater, as the prisoners abundantly illustrate. Both French and Gurmans speak of the "literary" language (i. e., the gram natical) as quite distinct from the conversa

BOSTON AS A BEER DRINKING CITY .- A BOSTON letter to the Chicago Journal says: The official figures sent to Washington last week show that 286,117 barrels of beer were manufactured by the fifteen breweries in the Third Internal Revenue District during the past nine months. During the same time last year 192.831 barrels were nade, or 93,286 barrels more this year, thus far, than last year, an increase of about fifty per cent. which shows that the Hub is rapidly becoming a beer drinking city. It is estimated that Boston ime when a Boston nose elevated itself at a high angle when a mug of beer was placed near it; but a bilious Legislature forced its introduction, and a as a beverage, until now the people have become quite Teutonized. The almost universal use of lager and ale has demonstrated the fully of the extreme temperance men in seizing a man by the what he shall not drink. The Legislature cannot make the community temperate any more than it can make people pious at the point of the baroset. King Gambrinus is worshipped by the descendmake mait when they landed at Plymouth, were content, and thought it no fault to aweeter their lips with liquor made of pumpkins and persoips and walnut chips. But they were not long in finding men who had learned the nobl how to brew," and as early as 1637 there were quite a number of breweries in Buston.

The Interviewing Numasca.—Interviewing, as an actuality, shows enterprise, and is valuable for the purpose of obtaining the views of calabities when they cannot be induced to speak in any other way. When, however, it comes to be an imaginative dialogue between the two portions of a reporter's self-consciousness, or has for the "views of the distinguished Mr. So and So," the paragraphs of a pumphlet with budge questlo pteriarded, it ceases to be a desirable feature journalism, and no longer imposes upon any but the extremely credulous minority who take the daily newspaper for gospal. Scarrely a day passes but what some distinguished "interviewed " de-nies the statements made to an interview, and even denies that the interview was had at all. It

LOUISVILLE men get rid of their mothers-in-law